

American



Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. I.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JAN. 29, 1840.

No. 36.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

How LONG SHALL WE SUBMIT?—Is there any remedy?—Much time has been spent in speech-making, for effect—The stale subject of the *Sub-treasury* has been brought again on the carpet at Annapolis, at a cost of thousands of dollars to the people, as if there was not enough to do of the proper business of the State, leaving national legislation where it properly belongs, to the National Legislature. The old Bank of Maryland, too, long since dead and rotten, has been disinterred, and is to be stirred as long and often, we suppose, as it can be made to emit any nauseous effluvia, or, while any political capital can be made out of it—the people of the State of Maryland all the while caring not a whit about the matter, feeling that, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."—While these thread-bare and obsolete subjects are revived at a cost of \$600 a day, besides the expense of committees sleighing about the State, and feasting at the people's expense, other matters are overlooked and neglected, which most deeply concern the morals and the property of every citizen.

We have this moment heard that one gentleman has lost two of the most valuable slaves in the State of Maryland. They absconded on Saturday evening, and before sunrise on Sunday morning, they were safe at the abolition depot,—across the lines in the state of Pennsylvania,—having been transported in a hack by a free negro from this city. Now we venture to say that not an abolitionist or negro-stealer in that whole commonwealth lives as well as did these two servant-men—one a coachman, the other a waiter—The best clothing, the most abundant, even luxurious living, good beds, easy labor, beaver hats, silk umbrellas, woodstock gloves, shirts as white and boots as bright as their master's—no care—no debts—no responsibility—no doctors bills to pay.—Such was the condition of these misguided men, until, by the abolitionists, no doubt through the agency of free blacks, they were enticed to run off, and every provision made for their escape.

The fellow who took them in his hack, has been frequently seen going up that road towards the Pennsylvania line, on Saturday evenings, and being suspected, was in this case stopped, and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the escape of the two slaves. Now is there any thing in the laws of the state of Maryland to prevent this, or any other free negro fellow, from going into Pennsylvania, making the necessary arrangements, coming back and carrying off as many as choose to go? It is worse than idle to talk of the danger of making these suggestions in a public paper. Better would it be if the people would bestir themselves

in the matter—The question is not how the fire shall be covered up in one spot, to break out in another, but how it shall be extinguished! In all the old slave-holding states, where estates having been divided, and lands worn out, there are swarms of office-hunters—thousands without industry or talents, dragging out a miserable existence in pursuit of small offices—the question being to which party they had best attach themselves, with the surest prospect of a share of the "spoils." Hence the whole country is given up to party strife, and public men consider, not what they can do for the country, but what can they do to get in—or, being there, to keep in office! Slaves of poverty, cupidity and fear, they dare not think and act independently, and for the public good—They dare not propose a bold remedy for the most enormous evil—one which, in this case threatens the ruin of thousands, until they can feel their way—they must wait to see if it will be popular! What care such pettifogging partizans, if half the slaves in their county are seduced or stolen from their masters, so their party can get or keep the ascendancy, and they get or remain in the Legislature, or in some two-penny office? Such men always keep their eye on the weather-cock, and hence, if the slave-holders would do any thing to save the remnant of their property, they must speak out—they must make a demonstration of their feelings—they must think for themselves, without reference to party, and dictate such measures as will give them some chance of retaining the slaves they have.—But we fear the evil is too deep-seated—the roots of the cancer ramify the whole body.—The mass of the people themselves have given themselves up to be cheated and ridden by party jockies—they are but tools, ministering to the designs of demagogues; and hence you will see hundreds in every county, who, for themselves, neither seek or wish for offices, neglecting and sacrificing their own immediate and vital interests in the conflicts of party; and are really afraid to insist on the passage of laws indispensable to the security of their property, lest they might endanger the election of some designing or ignorant aspirant, who, when they succeed, takes for himself the lion's share, leaving them the skin.

To come to the point, if the slave-holder is not prepared to surrender the property guaranteed to him by the Constitution, he must insist upon the entire and complete separation of free from slave negroes.—There is no remedy short of it—Sooner or later, and before long, the free, will corrupt and carry off so many slaves from Maryland, that non-slave-holders will have the ascendancy in the Legislature; and what then? Does power ever respect weakness after it comes to feel and to know that its outrages cannot be retaliated? Where are the countless tribes of Indians that owned and inhabited this vast continent? Killed up, or driven off, like chaff before the wind, in the name of christianity and civilization! So will it be with the non-slave-holder and the slave-holder, if the latter does not buckle on his armor, draw the line while he can; and make the interests of the slave-holding states identical and homogeneous. The Virginian of to-day flatters himself with the conceit, that because Pennsylvania is more than a day's journey, his slaves are safe; but does he not see that very soon, by the united influence and active agency of abolitionists and free negroes, our slaves will be taken from us—the non-slaveholder will gain the ascendancy in the State—slavery will be abolished—Maryland will become a non-slave-holding State, and as such, take the relation to Virginia, that Pennsylvania now does to Maryland. Then what will become of slave-property in Virginia? She, in her turn,

and by the same process, becomes non-slave-holding, and thus we are to be driven by fanatics preaching humanity, into the rice and sugar swamps and pocosins. We say again, there is but one alternative—Separate free and slave negroes; let the former go among and amalgamate as closely as the parties please, with their loving and humane friends beyond the Delaware, or abroad—put an end to our mongrel condition, half slave-holding, half non; give encouragement to the importation of slave labor into the State—Let the spirit of all our laws be in conformity with a slave-holding condition—Prohibit emancipation, which is criminal, because it begets disease, and misery and famine, and crime, and premature death; in place of comparative ease, and careless abundance—Suffer no free negro who ever goes into a "free" State, to return among slaves—designate a time within which all must go, with their property and effects—Make up your minds that your constitutional property and rights are worth preserving at every hazard—or, if because already it would be unpopular or otherwise it be impossible to do this—why then—make up your minds to lose all your slaves in a few years;—You may even live to behold, in your own children, a community of non-slave-holding propagandists, entertaining towards our brothers further south, the same prejudices, and rendering to them the same kind offices that Pennsylvanians are now doing for you. Finally, let us pray you, if you have not courage to come at once up to the sticking point, and looking danger in the face, meet it like men with the only appropriate remedy, why then, reconcile yourselves to the total loss of your slave-property, supposed to be, (but not) guaranteed to you by the constitution, and let your lands be sacrificed to Eastern philanthropists; but do it with a good grace—don't whine about it. Behold your delegates waiting for instructions—every thing now-a-days is done by instructions—genuine public spirit and sound legislation, which ought to have exclusive reference to the public liberties, having given way to ebullitions of the day, and the edicts of party. Be it remembered after all that the case stated in the commencement of these remarks, is no fiction—on the contrary, it is but one of many—they are getting to be, in one part of the State or another, cases of almost every day's occurrence. The two slaves in question belonged to Mr. Dorsey, of Baltimore—a kind and humane master—They were treated with the greatest lenity—He never heard complaint; for they never experienced ill-treatment or want.

He went out in the evening to a neighbor's, leaving them to all appearance contented, as well they might be, and on coming home he had lost property for which, whatever was its value, he would not have taken \$3000. The loss to him was as would be his whole estate to many Pennsylvania Farmers, and they have been clearly traced to Pennsylvania, where, be it remembered, they are ascertained to have been carried by a free negro, who has been in the habit of going there and back in his hack as he listed—of these facts, your delegates (we address ourselves only to planters and farmers who are their own, and nobody else's men)—your delegates we say, cannot hereafter plead ignorance; for not only your slave property is depreciating in value, but some, from its insecurity, are selling off their lands.—The philanthropists have gotten things almost in the condition to suit them—in fact, they are beginning to "move in" on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. What will our people-loving legislators do? On every side they behold the symptoms of a great public malady—the crisis of the disorder is rapidly approaching—"Desperate diseases, by desperate appliances are relieved, or not at all." What will be the appliance of our wise doctors to the case in hand? Will they wait to hear what Mrs. Grundy says! Yes, farmers and

planters, as Jack Downing says, they will go to 'ciperin'—9 votes lost, and 3 votes gained, thus:—

9
6
3

Six from nine, and three remain—I can't go it—My popularity may be hurt by it. And so they will leave the patient to his fate, they thinking it "glory enough" to look after the election of the man, whose men they are. We shall rejoice if events falsify our prediction, and an adequate remedy be applied to a state of things which threatens the ruin of all slave-holders.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

As February is a month in which many of the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the spring work must be made, and as much of the success of the approaching season's crops may depend upon a good beginning, we consider it a part of our duty to call the attention of our agricultural readers to those duties which they will have to perform during this month. In doing so, we are not vain enough to presume that we shall be able to shed any new light upon their path; our object is of a less ambitious, though we trust, not the less useful nature. We know that memories the most tenacious are sometimes at fault, and hence our desire to be as a remembrancer to our agricultural brethren. In the labors of the field much depends upon doing things at the right time. Indeed, so great is the necessity for timely action, that a few days delay will often defeat our object, and render our labors unprofitable if not fruitless; such being the case, we shall commence the enumeration of those duties which we believe imperiously proper to have performed this month; and we will begin with

FENCING.—As it is probable that much of your old fences will require repairing, and that you may have to put up some new ones, we would remind you that this is one of the best months for felling timber,* and getting out posts and rails. If you delay this necessary work until next month, it may so happen that your occupations will so interfere with your time as to prevent you from doing it then. Besides, should March prove as warm as we have sometimes known it to be, its temperature may cause a partial ascension of the sap, and thus measurably impair the lasting properties of your timber.

FIRE WOOD.—If you have not already done so, cut down and haul into your yard as much fire wood as will last you from now until next fall. All timber thus economized will be of value, and greatly facilitate your operations on the farm during the ensuing season.

TOOLS.—Carefully examine all your farm tools and implements, and have all such as may be out of repair forthwith put in order. No prudent planter or farmer delays such examinations until the implements are wanted, as when required they should always be ready for use without a moment's delay. Now suppose you postpone the repairing of your ploughs until wanted for use? Would you not be placed in a most awkward position? Your neighbor, like yourself, may have done the same, and each will have to wait his turn with the smith and wheelwright, and you may thus be thrown back a week or two in the commencement of your ploughing.

STOCK.—Brood Mares.—If you have any mares in foal, let them be well attended to from now until you turn them out to pasture, and bear in mind that the feed which you may give them, will be greatly assisted by currying, combing, rubbing and littering, as a good cleansing of the hide and opening of the pores of the skin, is worth a quart of corn any day. And while you are careful of your brood mares, be equally so of all your other horses.

Milk Cows.—Those of your milk cows, or heifers, which are to come in this, the next, or the succeeding month, should receive additional care, and a liberal supply of such slops as will tend to encourage the secretion of milk. A very slight portion of bran of some sort, when

boiled with turnips, potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, or cabbages, will serve the purpose we have in view. But while we make this admission, we must be indulged with the expression of the hope that you will forthwith come to the determination of planting one acre of beets next spring for every ten head of stock on your farm, and we repeat this hope, here, because we do not wish you to forget it, your interest and the comfort of your stock being so identified in its being done.

Ewes in lamb, should receive increased care during this month and March. The addition to their daily allowances of hay or fodder, of a gill of meal or half a gallon of potatoes or turnips, will serve to give them heart and strength, not only to bring forth, but to nurture their young. You may rest assured that the best way to ensure healthy lambs, is to provide them with well fed mothers.

Swine.—Your store hogs and breeding sows must be well attended to this month. They must be kept warm and clean, as well as fed regularly with wholesome food. The latter should have, for several weeks before their farrowing, allowances thrice a day of nutritious slops.

ORCHARDS.—During this month you should carefully prune your trees of all surplus wood. When we say this we do not wish to be understood as being the advocate of profuse pruning; but a judicious use of the saw and knife, in taking off such limbs as may be dead or which may encumber a tree, and all suckers, will be found highly beneficial. Whenever a large limb may be taken off with the saw or other instrument, its surface should be rendered perfectly smooth by a drawing knife or chisel, and the wound covered with some substance sufficiently impervious to water to keep it dry. Cow-dung loam, clay and lime will make a very excellent composition for this purpose.

With respect to orchards, we think we may safely advance the opinion that they never should be permitted to remain in grass. Having premised this much, we will add, that if your orchard is thus situated, plough it up this spring, and put it in corn or some other article of row culture, taking pains to turn under all the sod immediately around your trees.

*Although the experience of many intelligent and practical men justify us in coming to the conclusion that timber cut in the winter is the most durable, yet as there is a difference of opinion upon this point, we deem it but fair to annex the following article upon the subject, which, the reader will perceive, assumes the opposite opinion, and backed, as that opinion is, by so scientific an author as was Sir Humphrey Davy, it must be entitled to great consideration:

From the Yankee Farmer.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.—The highly respected Mr. Cooper, late of New Jersey, is said to have pronounced with great confidence that oak and hickory felled when their sap is vigorously flowing, would not be attacked by worms producing what is called powder post. The cause of this exemption from the depredation from worms, is probably the same as that of its extra durability.

Sir Humphrey Davy, tells us in his Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, that Mr. Knight, examined the alburnum of different poles of oak in the same forest; of which some had been felled in winter, and others in summer; and he always found most soluble matter in the wood felled in winter, and its specific gravity is likewise greater.

This being the case with the alburnum or sappy part of the wood, there can be no doubt of a somewhat similar difference in the heart part of wood.

The foregoing premises being admitted we may conclude that timber felled in winter while replete with inspissated sap, after being thoroughly seasoned, will, of consequence, be found easier to work, because more porous, or spongy than that felled in summer, while the sap is more scanty and limited, but the wood of the latter soon becomes more hard, strong and compact, and consequently more durable; and will never be bored by worms

because it contains no nourishment for them. In timber felled in winter after being thoroughly seasoned, the essence or saccharine matter of the sap, still remains in it a nutritious and palatable food for various kinds of worms which gain their living as they progress, from the wood they reduce to powder.

The vessels of the winter-felled timber replete with sap when felled, are believed to continue open, and like a sponge remain susceptible of imbibing water when exposed, which inevitably produces fermentation and gradual decay.

On stripping timber of its bark in June, Sir H. Davy says: "the reason of the superiority of this timber is, that the concrete sap is expended in the sprouting of the leaf; and the circulation being destroyed, it is not formed anew; and the wood having its pores free from saccharine matter, is less liable to undergo fermentation from the action of the moisture and air." From a view of the testimony and argument adduced in connection with the mass of testimony now before the public, we may safely conclude that the true cause of the extraordinary durability of timber felled in barking time is this, that when seasoned it becomes impervious to wet; and also, that it remains secure from the depredation of worms, because it contains no saccharine matter for them to subsist upon.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—The Maine Farmer, in commencing the 8th volume of its existence, discourses thus upon the improvement which has been made in that state, since the commencement of its labors. The same results have been attained in every state where the agricultural community have evinced a disposition to extend the circulation of well conducted periodicals devoted to their interests:

Within the last seven years the change in public opinion in regard to Agriculture, as an art and a science has been great—and it has led to a corresponding change in regard to the value and the resources of the State. Seven years since, there was but one solitary Agricultural publication, and that existing more upon the hopes of the future, than upon actual patronage;—now there are three well supported. Seven years ago, the belief was general that Maine could not raise its own bread; since then some of the districts of the State have exported breadstuffs, and all of them are far better supplied from their own soil than before.

Seven years ago there was a strong and rapid tide of emigration setting from Maine to the prairies of the West, which threatened to almost depopulate the State, now the current is setting Eastward and our forest is bowing to the blows from the settler's axe. Seven years ago our mineral resources were unknown and untold, now a Geological Survey, partially completed, unfolds an amount of Geological treasures which older States, nay, Kingdoms cannot boast of. In the business of urging forward these improvements, and in arousing a zeal for investigating and knowing our own resources, power and strength, the Maine Farmer has not been idle; nor, while health and strength are spared, shall its energies in this cause, ever tire. "Our home, our country, and our brother man," is still our motto, and if it be the will of God to continue our exertions, we hope at the end of another seven years to look upon a far greater ratio of improvement throughout our State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Governor, in his speech at the opening of the session recommends the adoption of measures by the Legislature for the improvement of agriculture, and particularly an appropriation for an agricultural survey. On this subject he says:

"It is a lamentable truth, that while other branches of industry have received an impulse, by wholesome laws, the great interests of agriculture have been passed by almost with silent contempt. It is now time for the State to dismiss from her counsels this cold indifference, and to take such action on the subject as will promote its success. In exploring the causes which have retarded the progress of the State in population, wealth and importance, none is more prominent than the utter neglect of this primary pursuit. It cannot be doubted that South Carolina once possessed a soil of unsurpassed fertility. But this rich gift of a kind Providence has been, in a great measure lost, by a most pernicious course of husbandry. A large portion of this once flourishing region, blessed too, with a propitious climate, has been reduced to sterility. Yet all hope

of reclaiming and restoring to its wonted productiveness, our exhausted soil, is not in vain. It is a beneficent provision of a good Providence, that beneath the surface of the earth are to be found substances of the most fertilizing qualities. Their discovery, however, requires the application of science, and means seldom possessed by individuals. It is in such a case, that a wise and patriotic Legislature should extend its aid. But to subserve fully the interests of Agriculture, the Legislature should not confine its operations to a Geological Survey alone. With this, should be connected an Agricultural Survey. While the former would bring us acquainted with all the substances which enter into the composition of that portion of the earth to which we can have access, the latter will elicit a mass of information in relation to every thing that concerns agriculture, which cannot fail to be highly useful. In other countries, the utility of agricultural surveys has been fully proved, by the valuable results. But in carrying into effect such surveys, as have been mentioned, the value of the results would depend upon the selection of an individual possessing the highest qualifications, combining a profound knowledge of the subjects of investigation, a sound discriminating judgement, and an untiring zeal and industry. The expense of such a project should not be weighed against the incalculable importance of the end proposed. Being deeply impressed with the practical usefulness of such surveys, I earnestly recommend that you provide for their accomplishment.

Agricultural Society of P. George's county—A correspondent of the Marlborough Gazette, seconds with much energy, the call for a meeting to form an agricultural society in P. George's—We have little doubt from the general character of the planters and farmers of this county, that the spirit now abroad in the land, for agricultural improvement, will not find in her midst ought to retard its progress—Indeed, were we to judge from our own experience, we should say, that in no quarter of Maryland is a more lively interest and spirit of enquiry abroad, if we can test it by the fact, that the additions to the subscription list of the "Farmer" has of late been greater from that county than any other in the state, save one—The public spirit of her Spriggs, her Bowies, her Chews, her Belts', and a host of others, ensures a triumphant success to the proposed undertaking.

The writer above alluded to remarks :

"It is, I hope, an omen, at least, of a disposition to depart from what has seemed to have been entailed upon the planters of the county by their forefathers, the cultivation of Tobacco to the exclusion of almost every thing else. I, for one, have long since been disgusted with the Maryland system of cultivation, but such are the prejudices which a reformer has to contend with, and so little the encouragement, that it requires more than an ordinary share of resolution in one, to persevere. I shall therefore hail the first organization of an agricultural Society as the strongest evidence of improvement. What has been, and is now the system pursued by a large portion of the planters of the county? Why it is to cultivate largely and carelessly the soil in Tobacco and Corn, until life is extinct in the land—then turn it out into commons, and clear another portion; and go on with the same murdering process, until the aspect of the country is gloomy in the extreme. The owner then vacates it and makes for the West, there to pursue the same cultivation. Is this not true? I think the fact is obvious to every traveller thro' the county. Let the planters farm it more, improve their lands and stock, and thereby create a home market, and lessen or save the land carriage of their produce; and let them endeavor to turn every thing to account on the farm."

Prince George's county land—We learn from the Upper Marlborough Gazette, that 416 acres of land, the estate of the late John Contee, Esq. situated 6 miles from that place, was sold to Tho. E. Berry, Esq. for \$60 25 per acre. In few sections of Maryland, at the present period, could a higher price be obtained for the best land.

We commenced in our last, and continue in the present week's No. of the Farmer, an excellent practical essay on the culture of the Sugar Beet, taken from a pamphlet for-

warded us by some friend—From the initials signed to the paper, we take it that it is from the pen of that most excellent of men, the philanthropist, James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, to whom the agricultural public is considerably indebted for his disinterested zeal and perseverance in their behalf, in procuring and disseminating new and valuable varieties of seeds.

The "Cultivator" and "Genesee Farmer" in their united form, made its appearance in January—the first No. gives indications that none of the high character which these works had obtained will be lost in their united condition. We have commenced the publication from it of a "Dictionary of terms used in Agriculture," &c. and will continue the same from time to time. It will be found of much value to the young farmer especially, but old and young may be instructed by it.

THE BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Whether in the management of extensive estates or the culture of single farms, requires to be conducted in an orderly and systematic manner. For this purpose a certain establishment of operators, a certain style of books of accounts, and great attention in all commercial transactions, may be considered the fundamental requisites.

The establishment of co-operators and servants must depend on the extent of the subject of management. The gradation of operators required on farms depends upon their size. Whenever the master does not labor himself, a foreman or operator having some charge is requisite; and in very extensive cases, where there is a considerable extent of grazing ground as well as tillage lands, a head herdsman will be found advantageous. The great point to be aimed at by the steward of an extensive estate, and the occupier of a large farm, is to hit on the proper number of sub-managers; and to assign each his distinct province, so that the one may never interfere with the other. Having attained this, the next thing is to keep the whole machine in regular action; to keep every man, from the lowest operator to the highest, strictly to his duty. All operators ought to be adequately remunerated; and it is better in general to pay a liberal price and require vigilant, skilful, and active exertion, than to cheapen labor, and so encourage indolence and bad execution. For the lower class of laborers, especially such as are hired by the year, it will often be necessary to attend as well to the food they eat, as to their constancy at work. In the case of farm servants, for example, it will generally be found preferable to board and lodge single men, than to substitute a sum of money, which they will in many cases either save or spend otherwise than so as to strengthen their bodies. Where labor is done by the job, all that is requisite is to see that it is done well, and according to agreement; and this, as we have already observed, is the best mode wherever it can be adopted.

Orderly conduct in the lower classes of workmen, is a point to which we would wish particularly to direct the attention of the farmer. Regularity in their hours; neatness and cleanness in their dress; punctuality in cleaning and putting away in the proper places their implements of labor or harness; humanity to working and other animals; decency in general deportment and conversation, and ambition to excel in their particular department. Neatness and order, whether on an estate, a farm, a stable, a dwelling house, or in a man's dress and manner, form an index to every thing else. Estates and farms where these qualities prevail, are always well managed and cultivated; a neat and clean stable is a sure sign of well conditioned horses, and of economical feeding; a dwelling house with neatness around and within, is an index of comfort and peace; and a decently dressed and well behaved man or woman is sure to be approved in every station.

The necessity of order and neatness we are most anxious to impress on the minds of all descriptions of masters and managers! Order, it has been well observed, is "Heaven's first law." It is, indeed, the end of all law; without it, nothing worth having is to be attained in life, even by the most fertile in resources; and with it, much may be accomplished with very slender means. A mind incapable of an orderly and regular disposition of its ideas or intentions will display a man confused and disorderly in his actions; he will begin them without a specific object in view; continue them at random, or from habit, without knowing well why, till some accident or discordant result

puts an end to his present progress, unmans him for life, or awakens reflection. But a well ordered mind considers, arranges, and systematizes ideas before attempting to realize them; weighs well the end in view, considers the fitness of the means for attaining that end, and the best mode of employing these means. To every man who has the regulation and disposal of a number of servants, this mode of orderly arrangement is essentially necessary in order to reap the full effects of their labors; and to no man is it of more importance than to the agriculturist, whose cares are so various, and the success of whose operations, always connected with and dependent on living beings, depends so much on their being performed at the fitting moment.

Propriety relates to what is fitting and suitable for particular circumstances; it is the natural result of an orderly mind, and may be said to include that part of order which directs the choice and adaptation of means to seeds, and of ideas and objects to cases and situations. It belongs to order for a master to allow workmen proper periods for rest and refreshment; propriety dictates the time and duration of these periods; and prudence suggests the wisdom of departing as little as possible from established practices. Decorum is the refinement of propriety.

Neatness as opposed to slovenliness, is well understood; it consists in having every thing where it ought to be; and in attending to the decorum of finishing operations, and to minute things in general. As maxims of order and neatness which ought to be continually present to the minds of both masters and servants, we submit the following:—

Perform every operation in the proper season. The natural, and therefore the best indications for the operations of sowing and reaping, transplanting, &c., are given by the plants themselves, or by the progress of the season as indicated by other plants. There are artificial calendars, or remembrancers, the use of which is to remind the master of the leading crops and operations of culture and management throughout the year; but even if such books were made as perfect as their nature admits of, still they are only calculated to aid the memory, not to supply the place of a watchful and vigilant eye, and habits of attention, observation, reflection, and decision. Unless a farmer has these, either naturally, or partly from nature and partly from cultivation in a considerable degree, he will be but little better than a common laborer, as to general management and culture.

Complete every part of an operation as you proceed. This is an essential point in field operations; and though it cannot always be attended to partly from the nature of the operation, partly from weather, &c., yet the judicious farmer will keep it in view as much as possible.

Finish one job before you begin another. This advice is trite, but it is of great importance; and there are few cases where it cannot be attended to.

In leaving off work at any job, leave your work and tools in an orderly manner.

Attend strictly to the hours of commencing labor, and equally so to those of leaving off, unless extraordinary exertion is required.

Whenever extraordinary exertions are required, extraordinary indulgences or rewards must be given as compensations.

A regular system of accounts is an obvious part of order and correctness; and it is equally obvious that the extent to which this must be carried will depend on the subject of management. In the case of extensive landed estates, the regular set of books usual in mercantile concerns becomes requisite; on small farms, on the other hand, some memorandum books, a cash book, a ledger, and a time book. There is nothing, indeed, that should be more strenuously pressed upon the attention of farmers, than the importance of a good system of keeping their accounts, in which they are, generally speaking, very deficient.—*Loudon's Agriculture.*

GREEN CROP OF INDIAN CORN.—N. Shotwell, of Rahway, has made an experiment with corn, as a green crop, which proved highly advantageous, and which, if we mistake not, affords a valuable suggestion to the farmer; as there is, probably, no green crop which will impart so much fertility to the soil as Indian corn. Mr. Shotwell sowed four acres with corn, broadcast, four bushels to the acre, at the usual planting time. When the corn was about breast high, he ploughed it under, affixing a chain to the whiffletrees, to break down the stalks; at the usual time, he sowed timothy seed, and obtained a greater crop

of grass than he ever got after clover, buckwheat, or any other green crops.

MACHINE FOR SHELLING AND HUSKING CORN.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Ed. Am. Farmer.

Dear Sir:—An article appeared in your paper of the 1st inst. which was not received till recently, owing to the great irregularity of the mails, containing a severe reflection on the Committee on Agricultural Implements at our late show, as well as myself. You are well aware of my great unwillingness to appear in print, but the peculiar character of the communication, will not permit me to be silent. It may be fairly inferred from the statement of "a subscriber," that the machine exhibited by me, and which obtained a premium, was actually Hussey's machine—and that Mr. H. may exclaim in the language of the Mantuan bard—"Hos ego versiculos tulit alter honoras, &c." But such is not the fact, and the writer who professes to be actuated solely by a "love of truth and justice," should have been well assured, that he was not violating these great principles, when making his attack.

Between five and six years ago, I made a machine for husking and shelling corn, which underwent various modifications while using it, and finally was deemed by my friends, worthy of a patent. When I entered the room of the Machinist at the Patent Office, and informed him that I had the model of a machine for husking and shelling corn, which was to be submitted to his inspection, agreeably to law, he at once saluted me by name, although a perfect stranger, and said that he had heard of the machine before—and pronounced it the first and only attempt of the kind, which had come to his knowledge. He decided that it was worthy of a patent, and letters were accordingly granted, now nearly four years ago. Some months after this, Mr. Hussey came to our county, having received an invitation from our Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of exhibiting his reaping machine, and sojourned some time among us. A friend and neighbor who had seen my machine in operation, wanted one without delay, and proposed to me to let Mr. Hussey examine it, and build one for him, as Mr. H. was at the time disengaged. The proposition was acceded to, the examination made, and Mr. H. commenced operations. I saw his work during its progress, and was invited to attend the first trial, and what was the result? Mr. Hussey made an excellent machine, very different from mine; and to the best of my recollection, about a year afterwards having settled in Baltimore, he commenced building these machines, having previously obtained a patent.

Having experienced much difficulty and delay in obtaining a few castings, and also for a long time finding it impossible to obtain a mechanic to make a few of my machines, I had nearly abandoned all idea of proceeding further in the premises. For several years there had been no "Cattle Shows" in our county, but taking a deep concern in the one proposed, finally succeeded in procuring a good workman, and had a machine made—for the original one, although it works admirably, was unfit for the occasion. My object was two fold—to increase the interest of the "Show" by the exhibition of machinery, and with that view, wrote a letter to Major Jones, of Annapolis, and made a strong appeal to him, to bring over Pitt's celebrated wheat machine, which unfortunately arrived too late. And secondly, that the public might see and decide on the merits of my machine, for it had never been advertised, nor any attention solicited.

The result is known, and "a subscriber" will see, that he is entirely wrong in his conclusions, and that no injustice has been done to Mr. Hussey. Some might say, that injustice has been experienced in a different quarter.

Permit me to add, that the most friendly relations have always subsisted between us, he has often been at my house, and will ever be a welcome guest. I highly appreciate his worth, and regard him as possessed of extraordinary mechanical genius. His reaping machine is the most important invention that has been presented to the agricultural world, and he has the sagacity to know, that it is both his interest and that of the community, to devote his chief attention to its improvement and manufacture. At all events, I feel very confident that he will supply me with a good one before harvest, and as much pains will be taken in doing so, as for any other individual on the Shore.

I need not make an apology for this communication, in soliciting its admission into your widely circulated journal. Many might suppose from a perusal of the article to

which it is intended as a reply, that a gross deception had been practised on the community by me—and that the committee had been either gulled, or lent its aid to so vile a purpose. The simple statement of facts, can be substantiated by testimony not to be impeached, and I can only express my surprise, that any gentleman should have ventured a communication calculated to produce such injurious impressions, without being fully informed on his subject. Those who may take an interest in the matter, may now determine, having a due regard for "truth and justice," who has most cause to complain of the violation of these sacred principles.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Otwell, Jan. 20th, 1840.

For the American Farmer.

RELATIVE VALUE OF MARES AND HORSES, AS DRAFT ANIMALS.

Mr. Editor—It is a fact not generally known, that there is a great difference in the value of horses and mares, as draft animals. If a mare has once been spoilt by awkward driving,—by being balked or frequently stalled,—she is never, or very rarely, cured of her bad habits—she can never again be relied on for a steady draft, either for the wagon or plough, so perverse are they in their natures! In the management of teams for some twenty or twenty-five years, I have never known of more than one instance of a mare being spoilt, and afterwards reclaimed, and even that instance could not be cited as a steady nag. The most careful and skilful management will have little or no effect. But it is not so with the horse. I do not remember to have seen a single instance where the male of that species of which we are treating, has been judiciously managed, after being ever so badly spoilt, but that he was reclaimed, and where almost as much reliance was not to be placed in him, as when he was first hitched. My experience would go fully to establish the fact in my own mind, had I not the experience of others. Being a staunch advocate of domestic manufactures, as well as animate as inanimate, I was disposed to keep more of the females of that species on my farm than of the male, because of the advantage of raising my own teams; but the universal awkwardness of negro drivers, added to the facility with which mares are rendered useless for the collar, by their being balked or stalled, had led me to abandon the plan of raising my own teams, and to prefer, (at least in a measure,) getting them from abroad. There are exceptions to this, as to every general rule—Where the mare is good tempered, docile and easy to manage, I believe them to be superior to the horse, for all purposes—Hence I would advise every one in purchasing horses, to select, (if he buy a mare,) only such as have either never been worked in harness, or, such as having been worked, have proved gentle and easy to be governed. My attention was first called to this subject many years since, by reading one of the tales of "the inimitable, though often imitated Miss Maria Edgeworth," as the celebrated John Randolph called her, (which said works, Mr. Editor, by the way, I must take the liberty of advising you to recommend to your young readers, as being more replete with sound morality and good sense, and as worth more for the advancement of children in honest straight-forward industry, and in general knowledge, than in all the balance of modern publications put together.)

But in this tale to which I was alluding, an Irish postilion is represented as being called on very suddenly to hitch up four, poor, bony, galled jades, to an old chaise, whose wheels are none of them matches, but gathered indiscriminately from several old machines of a like character, that stood in the yard; but being hitched, and having taken in their lumber,—which consisted of a French cook, body servant and other paraphernalia of an English Lord's travelling post,—the postilion cannot, for his life, induce his team to go forward—the far 'hind horse stands immovable except to kick—he halloes, the nag kicks! he whips, the nag kicks! till completely exhausted it ceases to kick or hold back, but stands perfectly passive—then he is represented as exclaiming, in a tone of the greatest exultation, "Well done, Knocky, 'tis I that can compass you! 'tis I that can compass any horse, let 'lone a mare, which this is, or 't would never be so obstinate." From this and similar scenes represented by her, we may infer that it was evidently the opinion of this acute and impartial observer of nature and nature's works, that, altho' she bestowed more patience and endurance of fatigue on

some of her females, yet with these attributes, in very many instances, both in the brute and human creation, she bestowed also a vast portion of self-willed perverseness—And if further evidence was needed of the truth of my position as it regards the human family, we have innumerable instances in the writings of Walter Scott, and, indeed, in the Sacred Scriptures. Then why should not the position hold good as to the whole of nature's works? Entirely given up to "wassel, wine and women," as Burns is supposed to have been, we should not consider him as one to whose judgment much confidence could be attached, when he says that Nature tried her "prentice hand on man, and then made the lassies' O!" Then as we began, we end, let all purchasers beware of such mares as have once been spoilt, or are vicious in their tempers!

Yours, M.

Virginia, Jan. 8th, 1840.

RUTA BAGA.—Questions and Answers.—What is the average crop of Ruta Baga to the acre, on land well manured and taken care of?

Answer.—Six hundred bushels—each bushel weighing 64 pounds, after being well cleared of tops, and small roots. Much greater crops have often been produced; say from one to two thousand bushels to the acre, of smaller roots.

What are the worth ton for ton, or pound for pound, for stock compared with good English hay, corn, potatoes, apples, &c.

Ans. When properly fed out, they may save hay, pound for pound; because if kept in any considerable quantities, stock may be kept in good condition, if poor hay, or even straw be added. They are worth more than potatoes in equal weight and as much as apples, and less liable to decay. To keep a creature in decent flesh, with hay, 5 bushels of Ruta Baga, are equal to a bushel of meal.

What kind of stock is best and most profitable to feed them to?

Ans. To milk cows and sheep.

NIGHT SOIL.—Mr. Robinson, of Baldwinsville, inquires "by what process night soil can be converted into an inodorous manure in a short time, so that any cultivator may be able at once to remove a nuisance, and obtain a valuable manure." We are unable to inform Mr. Robinson of the process adopted where the preparation of poudrette is carried on extensively and in the most approved manner; but it is said in the 1st vol. British Husbandry, that "All unpleasantness of odor may be prevented by the mere use of ashes; and were those thrown upon the night soil, or into privies that have no communication with sewers, the ashes made in every dwelling house would so completely absorb the fluid parts, that a solid heap of manure would be produced, which might afterwards be removed without difficulty or offensiveness." This is the method practiced extensively in some parts of England, and on the continent. Lime is, however, much better than ashes, and this is the disinfecting agent wherever poudrette is produced. In Rigby's Agricultural Reports, the following is recommended as the best method of preparing and using night soil:—"Spread it on a spot of clean grass; let it be well harrowed on a clear drying day; then put it under cover, and add a chaldron of lime to four loads of the soil in that state, and it will become dry, and can be reduced to an inodorous powder." All that seems to be required, is to mingle with the drained material something that will dry and render the mass friable and pulverulent. Lime is the most efficient agent for this purpose, and that which is slaked, is stated in Pilkington's Transactions to be preferable, for this purpose, to that which is caustic.—Cultivator.

WOOL GROWING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Mr. James McClure, of Hawkins county, East Tennessee, clipped 7½ lbs of wool from the carcass of a Saxon buck at a single clipping.—He also clipped from a ewe of the same breed a fleece weighing 4 lbs. These sheep were both full blood, and from the stock introduced there by Mr. E. Birdseye. The growing of wool is attracting a great deal of attention at the present time in East Tennessee—and we have learned that a company of gentlemen in Jefferson county, contemplated erecting an establishment for the manufacture of woollen goods.—We have no doubt of the practicability of the enterprise, and look upon it as a matter in which the citizens of that division of the State, and those of western Virginia and North Carolina should, and doubtless do, feel much interest.—That East Ten-

nesses is destined to become an extensive manufacturing country must be apparent to the most superficial observer who has ever seen the country. Her natural facilities for such a business are unbounded. And if her citizens can (which is already proven) grow wool to profit, they can to the same advantage manufacture it.—*Southern Cultivator.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF BEET.

(Continued.)

Time of Sowing.—This depends on the position of the place and nature of the soil; as a general rule, the earlier the better: Provided, the land is dry and in proper order; early sowing is particularly important when the object is to make sugar, because the roots arrive sooner at maturity and allow the process of crushing to commence early. In France it has been found that in September and October the greatest quantity of sugar can be extracted from the roots. In the United States, the nature of the fall season, is very suitable for making sugar. The season for working here will be longer than it is in France, this will favour to the manufacture here when it becomes a business. In Pennsylvania, beet sown so late as the first ten days of June came to perfection, but late sowing, exposes the young plants to be injured by the drought of that season, and the heat of the sun; we have heard of an instance where by accident some beet seed had been dropped in the fall and remained in the ground all winter, and in spring vegetated well, and yielded a good crop. This accident suggests the trying how far it would answer to sow a part of the crop in fall, so as to have an early crop, and what the result would be of having from this early sowing, the ground well covered with leaves before the summer's hot sun comes on. If fall sowing shall be found to answer, it would be of advantage to the farmer, by allowing him to have a part of the spring work done in a season in which he is not much hurried. This fall sowing should not be performed until late in the season, when all probability of warm weather has passed away, so that there might not be heat to germinate the seed before the cold and frost set in.

Of Hoeing.—Few plants suffer more than the beet from neglect, and the baneful influence of weeds in the first stages of its vegetation. The ground therefore has to be kept free of weeds, and it should be kept mellow during the first stages of the plants development. Beets require one or two hand thinnings, and as many hand hoeings. The first of the hoeings should be about when four or five of the leaves have put out, the second in from three to five weeks afterwards. Here it is proper to remark, that each of the burs that are planted is a cluster containing sometimes as many as four seeds; this is to be perceived by breaking one of these burs, in it will be found several small grains of white flour, and each gives out a separate plant. Mice are fond of this flour and will destroy the seed if they can get at it; all the plants save one must be pulled up at the time of hoeing; if not properly thinned there will be a cluster of leaves but very small roots, where there are blanks, they should be filled up with those pulled up from where there are too many. After the rows have been carefully freed from weeds and properly thinned, the horse-hoe, cultivator or drill harrow can be advantageously run between the rows. The horse-hoe, &c. has to be some inches narrower than the distance from row to row, and after each horse-hoeing, a person should go along the rows with a hand hoe, and remove the earth from such plants as may have had it thrown on them by the harrow, &c. If any of the beets should show a disposition to shoot out into the seed stalk, this must be stopped by cutting off these stalks, because this growth would be at the expense of the root. Some persons pull off a portion of the leaves to feed their cattle, the leaves also make excellent greens for the table, it is probable that taking these leaves is some detriment to the roots.

Harvesting.—The seasons for taking up the roots will vary with circumstances and localities, early and late sowing, &c. &c. In France beets ripen and the making of sugar commences about the end of September or beginning of October, and the evidences of the plant being ripe are the falling down of the leaves, and those of a bright green, turning yellow and brown.—The influence of drought may bring on these appearances; the observing farmer will understand when this change is caused by heat, or want of moisture, indeed he has to attend to the weather and the appearance of the approach of winter that

he may take advantage of all the growing season, and at the same time not be too late in harvesting, and thereby expose the crop to be injured by frost. The roots should be pulled by hand or assisted by the spade when necessary, and the person that pulls them must shake the earth off them, and be careful not to strike one against another or in any way bruise them; bruising has the same effect on beets that it has on apples, in both cases it disposes them to rot. The person who pulls the beets should cut off the tops with a knife, being careful not to cut the beet. The leaves being cut off lessens the disposition of the root to vegetate, and it prepares them to be housed.—The beets should lay on the ground until they are dry before they are housed.

Preservation.—The roots must not be left on the ground exposed to air, heat and moisture; much heat or cold are both found detrimental, as a heat of fifty-six to sixty degrees Fahrenheit in damp weather, will produce a fermentation sufficient to reduce the quantity of saccharine matter, and on the other hand, beets freeze very readily, so that only a few degrees below thirty-two will dispose them to rot.

The best aired cellar is not better for securing the beet than a judiciously made pit, wherein the beets are stored and covered with the earth that was dug from the pit. The dimension of pits may be varied to suit circumstances. It is most prudent not to make them large, because if from any cause a part of the contents of a pit begins to spoil, the disease is contagious and will spread through the whole mass. They may be made from four to five feet wide and eight, ten, or twelve long. One to two feet is deep enough, this hole is to be filled with beets, and piled up until they form a ridge, and the whole is to be covered with the earth dug from the pit; a drain should be cut round the heap, to carry off all water, it being of importance, that the beet be kept dry, and for this reason, ground naturally dry should be selected for the pits—perhaps in our severe climate it may be necessary to spread a little straw or corn stalks on the outside of the heaps, to keep out frost; if put inside it might rot and spoil the beets, and it may be useful to open the pits from time to time to air and keep them fresh, and if any are observed to spoil, they should be carefully taken out. The preserving of beets is the most difficult of all the branches connected with them.

Growing of the Seed.—As the beet is a biennial plant it is only in the second year that it produces seed. The proper time for choosing the roots from which the seed is to be produced next year is when taking up the crop; these should be healthy, somewhat above the medium size in length and thickness; well formed and no ways forked, and of a fine light colour; (if for sugar perfectly white,) they should be kept through winter in sand or dry earth, and placed in a temperate barn or cellar equally guarded from the influence of heat and cold. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, they should be planted out in March or so soon as the land is in good order, and at the distance of two or three feet apart, this will be sufficient space for yielding the roots and leaves the requisite nourishment; the stalks will rise from three to five feet, and the branches being liable to split off, and break down, have to be supported by sticks or frames. When the seed is ripe, which will generally be in September, the said stalks are cut off, tied into bundles, and hung up, or laid over fences to dry—and then the seed is beaten off by switching the sheaves over a board set on its edge, or it may be threshed. In France the seed is removed from the stems by hand, taking care to leave the small seeds that grow towards the outer end of the branches, as these seeds do not ripen well in that climate, which is moister than that of the United States.—The next process is to expose the seed to the sun, and then it is put into sacks and kept in a dry place, where mice and vermin shall not have access to it. The average yield of plants in France is from four to six ounces of good seed. The beet in this country has been found to produce very good seed—it will therefore be prudent and a saving for farmers to raise enough for their own wants. And for some time, in all probability, it will be a profitable branch of business to raise some for sale.

(To be Continued.)

We have received the first number of a new monthly agricultural work, commenced in Philadelphia, entitled the "American Farmer's Companion," which embraces a variety of useful matter. Also the "New Monthly Genesee Farmer," published at Rochester, N. Y.

From the Cultivator.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE AND ITS KINDRED SCIENCES.

(Continued.)

Air.—in a state of purity, air consists of nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 76 of the former and 23 of the latter; but as it exists in the atmosphere, it contains about one part in 500 of carbonic gas, and also aqueous vapor in the form of an elastic fluid, the proportion varying from the merest trifle, to 11 grains in a cubic foot. Air acts a most important part in the processes of germination, and subsequent vegetation, not only furnishing the oxygen required to decompose the carbonic gas consumed by the plant, but the most of the gas itself. The water held in the air is also easily parted with, and hence the great advantage of aration or frequently stirring the earth, to bring its particles in contact with the atmosphere. A square foot of earth in a solid form exposes but a small surface to the action of the air, and hence absorbs from the atmosphere but little; pulverize this mass, and the surface exposed to the action of the air is increased a million fold, and its powers of absorption from the atmosphere in the same proportion. This shows the absurdity of those who refuse in hot or dry weather to stir the earth around plants under the apprehension that it will render them more dry. Multiplying the absorbing surface by stirring the earth is the only way of obtaining the moisture which in greater or less quantities always exists in the atmosphere.

Albumen.—A colorless insipid fluid, conculating at a heat of 120°, existing in the leaves, juice, and fruits of most plants, but most abundant in animal products. The white of eggs is nothing but pure albumen, and the blood contains large quantities of the substance. Its principal use in domestic economy, is in clarifying or cleansing fluids; such as sugars, &c. for which purpose it is unrivalled. Milk contains albumen, and hence is sometimes used for cleansing syrup, but it is inferior to the whites of eggs. These, carefully incorporated with a fluid when cold, and then submitted to a coagulating heat, will lift all impurities to the surface, where they can be easily taken off by skimming. Albumen is more abundant in the bark of the red or slippery elm, than in any other vegetable product, hence its value for medicinal purposes. Albumen is composed of carbon 52, oxygen 23, hydrogen 7, and nitrogen 15.

Albumum.—Wood of trees is usually composed of three distinct parts; the pith or central part, having a loose spongy texture; the heart-wood, the most durable and valuable part of the tree; and the sap wood or albumen. This last is usually whiter than the heart wood, is more porous, and through it the circulation of the sap is principally performed. It is the soonest attacked by the borer or powder post, and in exposed situations is always first to decay.

Alcohol.—The purely spirituous part of all liquors. It is the product of vinous fermentation, and can be derived from all substances capable of such fermentation. It is the intoxicating principle of liquors, and few nations have been found so rude as not to have found some means of producing it. Alcohol is produced principally by the distillation of wine, molasses and grain. The product of the first is brandy, the second rum, and the third whiskey or gin. Alcohol is of much use in the arts, but it has, by its general use, produced a most unhappy effect on the happiness and morals of multitudes. Perhaps greater quantities of distilled spirits are used by the nations that border on the Baltic than in any other part of the world; and here they are principally produced from the distillation of potatoes. Pure alcohol consists of hydrogen 13.70; carbon 51.98; and oxygen 34.32.

Algae.—One of the families of plants into which Linnaeus divided the vegetable kingdom. They are defined to be plants of which the roots, leaves and stem, are all one. The remains of algae are abundant in a fossil state in the shale of many parts of New York, and their decomposition may have contributed to the fertility of the strata in which they exist.

Alkali.—A substance usually extracted from plants; and distinguished by the following properties: It has an acrid blue to a green, red to a purple, yellow to a red brown, and purple reduced by an acid to its original colour. It is most used in the arts for neutralizing acids. It is best known in the shape of potash and soda. These unite with oils and animal fat, and form soap. Lime is possessed of alkaline properties, which gives it its principal value in many cases. Alkaline substances have been

divided into volatile and fixed; the volatile being known as ammonia, the fixed as potash or soda. Modern chemists have divided them into 3 classes: 1, those with a metallic base combined with oxygen, potash, soda and lithia; 2, that which contains no oxygen as ammonia; and 3, those containing oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, as aconita, circeia, morphia, &c.

Alluvion.—Land deposited by the action of rivers; either at the mouths in lakes or the sea, or on the banks in their passages to these receptacles. Constituted as it usually must be of the richer and lighter parts of the regions drained by the river that deposits it, is the most fertile of soils, and the most valuable, when it can be drained, or rendered secure from floods. Nearly the whole of Holland is alluvial. In this country the vast tract on both sides of the Mississippi, for a great distance from its mouth, is of this character; but owing to its annual submersion is of comparatively little value. Perhaps there is no river in the United States in proportion to its length and volume, that has so much valuable alluvion on its borders as the Genesee.

Alumine.—One of the earths most important to the agriculturist, and entering largely into the composition of all rocks, clays and loams. It was formerly termed *argil*, or argillaceous earth, but Sir H. Davy's discoveries led to the belief that it was a metallic base combined with oxygen. It is found nearly pure in the Corundum; porcelain clays and kaolin contains about one-half of this earth, and it may be obtained pure from the alum of commerce, by chemical processes. Alumine is the principle that gives peculiar tenacity and plastic nature to clays; rendering them heavy and impervious to water, in proportion to the quantity contained in them. Alumine has a great affinity for water, hence clay lands are usually more cold and wet, and more difficult to cultivate than those into which it enters in less proportions. Its presence in soils is, however, absolutely necessary to prevent porosity; and when combined in due proportion with the other principal earths, it constitutes one of the surest ingredients of a fertile soil. Much attention has of late been paid to the amelioration of clay soils, and of all the methods tried, thorough draining has proved the easiest and most effective. When clay land is drained, its texture is changed; and the plants it naturally produces, as well as those it is made capable of producing, are of a higher and more valuable kind. Alumine is of much use in the arts; it is extensively employed as a cleaning powder; as a mordant in dyeing; and is the basis of bricks, crucibles and porcelain.

Ammonia.—Volatile alkali. It is a transparent colourless gas, of about half the weight of common water, with an exceedingly pungent smell, extinguishes flame, and is fatal to life. Its old name was "spirits of hartshorn." To the agriculturist, ammonia is particularly interesting from the fact that those substances that contain the most of it, are the most efficient manures, and act with the most certainty and promptness. Ammonia is produced from soft or fluid animal substances while in the process of decomposition, and this change is rapid in proportion to the quantity of earthy salts they contain. "It is particularly to the developments of ammoniacal gas," says Chaptal, "which, combined with gelatine, passes into plants, that we can attribute the wonderful effects produced upon vegetation by certain animal substances." These substances are the animal manures, the urine, *poudrette*, the bones, horns, hair, &c. The urine of the animal contains in muriates and carbonate of ammonia about 20 per cent. besides 11 per cent. of phosphate of lime and sulphate of potash or 30 per cent. of the most active manure yet discovered; and the saving and proper distribution of it forms an important item in Flemish husbandry. The larva left after the cocoons are reeled in the extensive silk manufactories of France and Italy, are considered invaluable as a manure. Their excellence is owing to the ammonia they contain, which in them Chaptal found to exceed in quantity that of any other animal substance.

There is much humanity in the following advice given by a correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*:

"Those who have the care of horses at this cold season, should be careful before bridling them, to hold the bit in the hand until it is warm, instead of putting iron into the animal's mouth, so cold that the skin will adhere to it and be torn off. A neglect of this caution gives the animal a sore mouth, much pain, and causes it to feed badly for several days."

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

A LIST OF THE MEDICINES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

(Continued.)

COPPER.—There are but two compounds of this metal that have any value in cattle practice, and they are the BLUE VITRIOL, or sulphate of copper, and VERDIGRIS, or acetate of copper. The use of the first is limited to the coryza, or inflammation of and defluxion from the nose in cattle, accompanied by little or no cough or fever, and which is sometime in a manner epidemic. As a caustic the blue vitriol is altogether superseded by those mentioned under that head.

VERDIGRIS is employed externally only, in one of the varieties of foul in the foot, in order to repress fungous growths. It is mixed with an equal portion of the sugar of lead, reduced to fine powder, and sprinkled on the diseased surface.

CORDIALS.—These are destructively abused by many cow-leeches, but, as has been again and again stated, there is that in the structure and constitution of cattle, which will excuse their administration much oftener than in the horse. Except in extreme cases, and when their use is sanctioned by the decision of a competent veterinary practitioner, they should not extend beyond good home-brewed ale, and ginger and carraways; or, perhaps, because the farmer will seldom believe that a drink for a cow can be good for anything unless it stinks of aniseed, a few drops of the oil of those seeds may be allowed. The bay berries, and cardamon seeds, and coriander seeds, and cumin seeds, and diapente, and elecampane, and fennel seeds, and fenugreek seeds, and grains of paradise, and juniper berries, and horse-spice, and pepper, and various other pungent aromatics, that encumber the shelves and load the drinks of him of the old school, should be banished from the pharmacopœia of the rational practitioner of cattle medicine.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—See MERCURY.

CROTON SEEDS.—These can scarcely be admitted into practice on ordinary occasions, or as a usual purgative; but in cases of phrenitis, tetanus, inflammatory fever, and in those strange constipations which so often puzzle and annoy, the croton seed, in doses of from ten to sixteen grains, may be allowed. The bowels having been opened, the practitioner will keep up the purgative action by means of a milder and safer aperient. The seeds should be kept in a close bottle, and when wanted, should be deprived of their shells, and pounded for use. The farina soon loses its power, and the oil is shamefully adulterated.

DIAPHORETICS.—The thick hide of the ox forbids us to expect much advantage from those drugs which are supposed to have their principal influence determined to the skin, and thus to increase the sensible and insensible perspiration; yet emetic tartar and sulphur are, to a considerable extent, valuable in cases of fever—and the latter most certainly in cutaneous eruption and mange, by opening the pores of the skin, or exciting its vessels to healthy action. One, however, of the best diaphoretics is that which has been comparatively lately introduced in the general management of cattle, viz., friction applied to the skin. It needs but the slightest observation to be convinced that the health of the stall-fed beast, and his thriving and getting into condition, are materially promoted by the liberal use of the brush, and sometimes even of the curry-comb.

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE).—The leaves of this plant, gathered about the flowering season, dried, kept in the dark, and powdered when wanted, are most valuable in diminishing the frequency of the pulse, and the general irritability of the system in cattle. A reference to the treatment of almost every febrile disease will illustrate this. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm, with emetic tartar, nitre and sulphur, and administered twice or thrice in the day, according to the urgency of the case. The practitioner must not be alarmed at the intermittent pulse which is produced. It is by means of certain pauses and intermissions in the action of the heart, that the rapidity of the circulation is diminished when this drug is exhibited. The intermittent pulse is that which the practitioner will be anxious to obtain, and which he will generally regard as the harbinger of returning health.

LICE ON CATTLE.—Some ingenious men have given directions for building racks in such form as to keep the hay seeds and the chaff out of the heads of the animals. We call this book farming. Hay seeds, or dust, or dirt,

are excellent articles to keep out lice from the heads and shoulders of cattle. Animals of this kind are quite fond of wallowing in sand banks, and goring gravel pits in mock warfare; and when they scratch up the loose dirt with their fore feet, they often lay it handsomely on their backs! Hens are famous wallowers in "dust and ashes," which are now found far better remedies for lice than for "sore biles." Fowls that are kept on plank floors uniformly become lousy. And they will soon bury themselves in dust, on letting them out, when they can find a convenient place. Instinct prompts these animals—wonderful instinct!

"Who taught the nations of the field and food

To shun their poison and to choose their food."

Cattle need no unguents—no tobacco steams to destroy their vermin. Dust should be sifted on them when they cannot obtain a supply for themselves. Racks, therefore, should not be made to keep the dust out of their heads.

HINTS ON HORSEMANSHIP.—An officer of British Cavalry has published a work on this subject, from which the following useful hints are taken:

Another capital mistake is, to fancy that we can keep a horse from falling by pulling at his mouth. It is painful to see a timid rider going down hill with his reins so tightened that the horse's mouth is drawn up on a line with the horizon; and his eyes so elevated that it is impossible for him to see where he is stepping. The chances of a stumble are thus more than doubled; and if a horse stumble in that condition, cramped and tightened, and prohibited the use of his head and neck, with which if left to himself he will do wonders in recovering himself, down he must go! In riding, the inexperienced and timid hold on chiefly by and through the rein. They tighten it so as to make it a kind of a bar or pole, by which to steady themselves in their seat, and to them any relaxation of either bridle is almost as fatal a thing as losing a stirrup. With a good horse let no such men be trusted, they are the Bishop Bonners and martyr makers of the noblest part of the animal creation. But many other riders, who are neither timid nor altogether inexperienced, fancy they can keep a horse on his feet by half breaking his jaws.

Common sense tells us that a horse receives no aid from a pull in the mouth with a piece of iron, or a blow from a whip, or a kick in the side with an armed heel, however these may indicate to him the wishes or commands of the rider. I beg my pupil to believe, that the horse's legs support the rider, and not the rider's the horse—more than this, that the rider cannot lift the horse, nor hold him up when in the act of falling. How often do we hear a man assert that he has taken his horse up between his hands and legs, and lifted him over a fence; that he has recovered his horse on the other side, or that his horse would have fallen forty times, if he had not held him up! These are vulgar errors and mechanical impossibilities.—Could ten men, with handspikes, lift the weight of a horse? probably. Attach the weight to the thin rein of a lady's bridle! Could a lady lift it with the left hand? I think not, though it is commonly supposed she could.

These errors are not harmless ones; they induce an ambitious interference with the horse at a moment in which he should be left unconfused to the use of his own energies. If, by pulling, and giving him pain in the mouth, you force him to throw up his head and neck, you prevent this seeing how to foot out any unsafe ground, or when or take off at a fence; and in the case of stumbling, you prevent an action dictated alike by nature and philosophy. When an unmounted horse stumbles, nature teaches him to drop his head and neck; philosophy teaches us the reason of it.—During the very instant that his head is dropping, the shoulders are relieved from the weight, and he is enabled to make the greater effort to recover himself.

GALLS FROM THE HARNESS OR SADDLE.—Major Long, in his well written and valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says that his party found white lead moistened with milk, to succeed better than any thing else in preventing the bad effects of galls on their horses' backs, in their fatiguing march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in smoothing and soothing the irritated and inflamed surface, was admirable.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

SALTING BUTTER.—On some occasions, a part or the whole of the butter may, perhaps, be disposed of fresh; but in general it must be salted before it can be carried to market. And as this part of the process requires as great nicety as any other, a few remarks on the subject shall be given.

Wooden vessels are, upon the whole, most proper to be employed for containing salt butter.—These should be made of cooper work, very firm, and tightly jointed with strong wooden hoops. It will be advisable to make them very strong where circumstances permit them to be returned to the dairy; for as it is a matter of considerable difficulty to season new vessels so well as that they shall not affect the taste of the butter, it is always advisable to employ the old vessels rather than make new ones, as long as they continue firm and sound. Oak is the best wood for the bottom, and staves and broad Dutch split hoops are to be preferred to all others when they can be had. Iron hoops should be rejected, as the rust from them will in time sink through the wood, though it be very thick, and injure the color of the butter: one iron hoop, however, should be put at the top, and another below beyond the bottom, the projection below the bottom being made deep for this purpose. No form is more convenient than that of a barrel, unless, perhaps, it be that of a truncated cone, with the apex uppermost; as in this case the butter never can rise from the bottom and float upon the brine, which it will sometimes do in the under part of a barrel when brine is necessary. But this inconvenience may be easily obviated, by driving a wooden peg with any kind of a head, into the bottom before it be filled, as the butter, closely embracing the head all round, will be kept perfectly firm in its place.—An old vessel may be prepared for again receiving butter, by the ordinary process of scalding, rinsing, and drying; but to season a new vessel requires greater care. This is to be done by filling it frequently with scalding water, and allowing it to remain till it slowly cools. If hay or other sweet vegetables are put into it, along with the water, it is sometimes thought to facilitate the process. But in all cases frequent effusions of hot water are very necessary, and a considerable time is required, before they can be rendered fit for use. The careful dairyman ought to be particularly guarded with respect to this particular, or he may soon lose his character at market.

After the butter has been beaten up and cleared from the milk, as before directed, it is ready for being salted. Common salt is almost the only substance that has been hitherto employed for the purpose of preserving butter; but I have found by experience, that the following composition is, in many respects, preferable to it, as it not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint of rancidity, but makes it also look better and taste sweeter, richer, and more marrowy, than if the same butter had been cured with common salt alone. I have frequently made comparative trials with the same butter, and always found the difference much greater than could well be conceived. The composition is as follows: Take of sugar one part, of nitre one part, and of the best Spanish great salt, or best rock salt, two parts: beat the whole into a fine powder, mix them well together, and put them by for use. Of this composition one ounce should be put to every sixteen ounces of butter.—*Anderson's Essays.*

FOWLS.—A dozen fowls, shut up away from any other means of obtaining food, require something more than a quart of corn a day, at least 15 bushels will be sufficient for them for a year. But more or less, let them have enough at all times, in a little manger. They will take but a few kernels at a time, except just before going to roost, when they will take a spoonful; but just so sure as their food comes to them scantied, or irregular, so sure they will raven up a whole coop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen of fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family more than 2000 eggs, and 100 full-grown chickens, for fall and winter. The expense of feeding a dozen fowls, will not amount in a year, to 18 bushels of corn. They may be kept in towns and cities, as well as in the country; and will do as well, shut up the year round, as to run at large; and a room, well lighted, 10 feet by 5, partitioned from any stable or house, is sufficient for a dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs. In this way, they who are fond of raising this kind of fowl, can keep them to a better advantage than

when suffering them to run at large, and will avoid the great waste they frequently occasion by intruding upon crops; and thus by a little trouble, a person can raise a sufficiency of fowls and eggs, with a small expense.

FOWLS.—In winter these should be kept where they can have constant access to food—to light, dirt, and to lime. When a constant supply of buckwheat is kept for them they will not gormandize as when they have been kept hungry. They will not eat so much as when fed only twice in a week, and they will return more eggs. Buckwheat is good food for them. Boiled potatoes are good, as both these articles contain lime, which is necessary for the formation of the egg-shell. Fowls are often so mischievous in summer, that many farmers refuse to keep them. But there are times when they may traverse the garden to very great advantage. Without much training they soon learn to follow close in the rear of the ploughman, and pick up the worms now just aroused from bed. With very little expense a yard may be made for them to be shut in for one or two months in the year, and then they can go at large without doing mischief. When attended to, they are valuable property, and if we keep them in summer, we should contrive to make them pay in part for their board in winter.

EDUCATION.—There is something so exquisitely beautiful in the following extract from an Illinois paper, addressed to the principal mistress of a female academy in Quincy, that we could wish to see it copied in every paper throughout the Union:

"Imagine for a moment, that a beautiful diamond is placed in your hand on which you are required to engrave a sentiment, which must be read at a great day of account, in the presence of listening angels, and assembling worlds! What care would you exercise, what industry would you use to select from the vast commonwealth of letters, a sentence, pure, chaste, refined, and holy! No cost—no pains—no efforts—would be lacking!

Permit me then to say to you, that this is your present situation. Precious innocent hearts, in all the purity of childhood's delightful bloom, are placed in your keeping; and the duty of engraving principles there, which will outlive the sun—and still live—and live on forever, devolves on you. Yes, these diamonds, more precious than orient pearl—more costly than that sweet little star that smiles the dying day to sleep, will soon be removed from your hands, and locked up in the archives of eternity. And when all nations shall be assembled to hear their final doom, they will be again unfolded, and some swift-winged angel, as he bends his loftiest flight around the tree of life, will catch the echo of your present instructions, and with his silver trumpet, pour them into the ears of unnumbered millions!"—*Morning Mail.*

Moisture, Air and Heat, are all indispensable to the germination of the seed, and to the preparation, in the soil, of the vegetable food; and, with the further aid of light, are alike indispensable to the growth and maturity of the plant. A great object of tillage, and of keeping the surface mellow in hoed crops, is to admit these agents freely into the soil. Organic or animal matter may remain insoluble for years, when buried in the soil, and deprived of one of these agents; and seeds may lay dormant for centuries, it is believed, when deprived of their agency. Hence the first rule in ploughing is to expose the greatest surface to atmospheric influence; and this done, not by laying the furrow-slice flat, when only the upper surface is exposed, say ten inches, if the furrow is so broad, but by lapping the furrows on to each other, by which more than twenty inches are exposed to atmospheric influence; with this further advantage, that with the flat furrow, an excess of water stands upon and injures the soil, while every lapped furrow-slice forms a conduit for passing it off.—*Bue's Cultivator.*

CHEAP MANURING.—Many farmers in this State of late years have adopted the practice of manuring their land for wheat the ensuing season, by turning in green crops. For instance, take a field when the grass upon it is about fully grown, say the first of July, and turn it nicely over with the plough. Then harrow and sow with buckwheat. In four or five weeks, that is by the middle of August, this crop will have attained its growth. Turn this under with the plough; as you did the grass before. These two green crops thus ploughed under, bring to the soil much manure from the green haulm acquired

from the atmosphere. They create an active fermentation, make the soil light and pliable, and manure it more than if the same had been cut in the form of hay and fodder and given to horses and cattle in the barn. It is on the whole an excellent mode of enriching soils, which will ordinarily produce good wheat the next season.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A few days ago we directed our attention to the subject as presented in our exchange papers. We know the names of 118 cocooneries already in operation in the United States. We shall continue the inquiry, and as soon as practicable, present a complete list of all the cocooneries in the United States at this time. We are satisfied that the *Morus Multicaulis* is not all mere speculation as some say. Facts prove the contrary. The demand for this valuable article is fast increasing.—*Practical Farmer.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore Market.—Sugar.—Sales of New crop New Orleans of good quality, at 46.

Cattle.—The number of Beef cattle offered in market during the week amounted to about 400 head, a part of them were sold, and the balance left over.—The prices paid were about the same as last week, viz. \$6.25 for inferior, to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime. There have been no transactions in Live Hogs. Wagon Pork is very dull, and is held at \$6 to \$6.50 from stores.

Cotton.—About 1000 bales of Cotton were received within the last two weeks. There has been a fair inquiry, and the sales comprise 600 bales of Florida and Upland, at 11-11 1/2 cts. 4 and 6 months for Florida and 11-12 cts for Georgia. There rates show a slight decline.

Howard street Flour.—Sales of several small lots of Howard street flour were made from stores in the early part of the week at \$5.75, but the article was not in active demand at that price. On Wednesday holders submitted to a reduction of 12 1/2 cents per barrel, and sales of upwards of 1000 barrels were made at \$5.62 1/2.—Holders are offering to sell this morning at the last named rate, but the market is exceedingly dull, and we have heard of no transactions. We quote the wagon and ear price at \$5.50.

City Mills Flour.—A sale was made two days ago at \$5.68 1/2, and since then a sale has been made at \$5.75.

Wheat.—There is very little coming in, either by wagons or rail roads. The sales range at to \$1.41, 12 for ordinary to prime reds.

Corn.—A sale of fair yellow to-day at 58 cts. We quote at 58-60 cts. There is no demand for white—we quote nominally at 57-58 cts.

Tobacco.—The market has been extremely dull throughout the week. Shippers have no disposition to purchase while the assortment is so incomplete, and we are consequently without transactions to notice. There were 5 hds. Ohio inspected this week.

Wool.—We note the sale of a considerable parcel of country washed, full blood merino, at 55 cents per lb.

At New Orleans, on the 11th, there were sales of about 5000 bales Cotton. One lot of fine brands Mississippi sold at 10c, the rest at 7-8 1/2.

At Mobile, in the week ending on the 11th, the sales of Cotton were over 6000 bales, at the rather lower rates than the previous week—the best lots were all taken at 9-10 1/2. The stock on the 11th, was 19,774 bales, and the exports of the week 6361 bales. Flour was offered at 7 1/2; Corn held at 80-83c; Oats 50-55, with large supplies of both. All kinds of Provisions very dull, and low.

At Savannah, last week, the sales of Cotton reached 5246 bales, at lower rates, except for the higher qualities. The rise in the river at Augusta, and the advance in freights, had caused the market to become dull. The receipts of the season were 64,274 Upland and 2135 Sea Island, and the stock on the 17th was 18,385 Upland, and 1204 Sea Island.

At Richmond, business is very dull, and sales confined to home consumption.

The Newark (Ohio) Advocate of the 18th, says Flour is now selling in Newark at 43 1/2 per bbl. retail—just one half for what it sold this time last year.

At Philadelphia, Flour was held generally at 45 1/2, with moderate supplies, and no export demand. On Saturday last one or two small lots sold for export at 51-52 1/2. Rye flour 34; Corn meal 34 in bbls. and a fraction less than 16 for hds; Southern red Wheat sold at 112-114c; good Pennsylvania at 114c; no sales of Rye; while corn sold at 45c, and yellow at 56c; no sales of Oats. At the Cattle Market, on Tuesday, there were 400 head—sales were made at 46-48, as in quality. Good sheep were scarce, and readily brought 42-43 per head; common from 14 to 2.

At Cincinnati, on the 21st, Flour sold from wagons at 43-44; Wheat 62-65c; Corn 31 1/2; Oats 25-31c.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, Flour was 45; Wheat 80c; Rye 45c; Corn 35c; Oats 25-31c.

At Alexandria, the wagon price of Flour was 53-54 1/2, 40.

At Georgetown, Flour was quoted at 45 1/2-53-4.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	PROVISIONS—
BAKES—	Beef, Balt. mess, 15 00
Run of kiln per M. \$7 00	Pork, do do 15 50
Hard or arch 7 50	do prime 11 00
Red or paving 8 50a 00	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb. 10
CORR—Ha. lb. 9ta 11a	Hams, do cured 11
Rio 10 a 12a	Midd'gs, do do 9
CORR—N. Car. lb. 12 a 13	Shoulders, do do 8
Virgin. good, lb. 12ta 00	Lard, West. & Balt. 11
Upland, 12 a 13a	Butter, Wes. No. 3, 11a
Alabama, 00 a 00	do do "2, 14a
Louisiana, pri. 12 a 13	do Glades "1, 21
Mississippi a 15	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a 12
FEATHERS—	RICE—pr 100 lb. 4 00a 00
Am. geese, lb. 48 a 50	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 33a 35
FISH—	SEEDS—Clover do. 8a 10 00
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl. 11 75	Timothy do. 2 00 a 2 50
Herrings 5 25	TEAR—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
FLOUR, &c.—	Y. Hyson 37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl. 5 70	Gunpowder 60a 00
Howard st. do 5 50a 62	Imperial 55 a 60
Susquehanna 0 00	TOBACCO—
Rye — a —	Com., 100lb. 4 50a 5 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 4 12	Brown & red 6 00a 6 50
do. hhd. 18 25	Ground leaf 5 50a 8 00
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Or. to mid. col. 9 50a 12 00
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	Col. to fine red 9 a 12 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Yel. to fi. yel. 10 00a 15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white 1 15	Wrappery, suitable for
Wheat, pri. red 1 00a 12	segars, 10 00a 20 00
Rye, new 55 a 00	Virginia 6 00a 10 00
Corn, white, new 57 a 58	Ohio 8 50a 10 00
do yellow 58 a 60	Kentucky 6 00a 13 00
Oats 00 a 00	St. Domingo 13 00a 18 00
Beans, white 1 56a 62	Cuba 15 00a 30 00
Peas, black eye 1 12a 20	WOOL—
NAVAL STORES—	Am. Sax. fleece, lb 60a 70
Pitch, bbl 2 00a 2 55	Full bld. Merino 50a 55
Tar, 2 12	1-3 & 4 do. 42a 47
PLASTER PARIS—	native & 4 do. 37a 42
Cargo, ton, 3 50	pulled, lambs 32
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 50	unwashed 25a 33
SUGARS—	S. Ame. clean 25
Hav. wh. 100lb. 11 a 12 00	Sheep skins, each 25a 30
do brown 8 00a 8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—
N. Orleans 6 00a 00	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 25
LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40	To Wheeling, 1 50

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Agent to a Manor, or to lay off, improve and embellish farms, or gardens, rearing of green houses, &c. or for the construction of roads, by a person who has had considerable experience, (say 20 years) in Europe, as well as in this country. Respectable references can be given. A note addressed to J. Q. and left at this office, (postage paid) will be attended to. Jan. 29. St.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, near Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber has for sale, a few pair of Chinese White Turkeys, which are like other Turkeys in every particular except the color, which is as white as snow; a beautiful object on a green lawn, and would be sent in coops and furnished with feed at \$10 per pair. Also, Fruit and other Ornamental trees; Roses and other shrubbery and shrub fruits, a most choice and extensive collection, Asparagus Plants, and most articles commonly kept in Nurseries composed of a general stock.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, and other Mulberry Trees, and cuttings, raised from buds, warranted of best quality and preservation, would be sold on accommodating terms and at customary reduced prices. Any of the above would be packed in best Nursery style, and forwarded to order to any part of the union.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Sen. 4t.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

PLASTER.

17 tons ground PLASTER in bulk. 20 bbls do. do. will be sold at one dollar per bbl. if taken from the warehouse immediately. Apply to

WILLIAM CHILD,

No. 85 South street, Bowly's whf. Jan 1 3t

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the sack, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice. Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, Corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, and No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1y

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

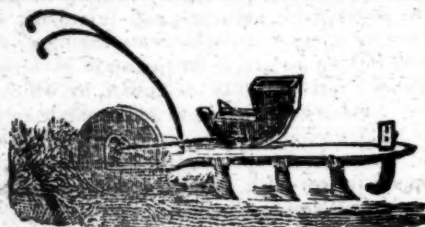
A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles. A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

21



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not

give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-thirds the speed—and not more than 4-horses to drive it. The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tinning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE, A-4t.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale at his farm in the Middletown Valley, near Petersburg, 7 miles East of Harper's Ferry. 5 young Bulls, Devon, of the most Improved Breed. 2 young Bulls, Improved Short Horn Durhams, a pedigree will be given, the Blood equal to any in Maryland or in the U. States. 2 young Bulls, cross of Alderney, Holstein, and Short Horn Durhams.

Several Heifers of the above crosses. The purchaser will have the privilege of their remaining at my farm at my risk until 20th April next. Terms and prices liberal if speedy application is made to me at the Franklin Bank of Baltimore. Jan. 22. 8t. JAS. L. HAWKINS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdin & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D. his long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to commend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, near of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29